THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

VOL. XII., N°. 568. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.

CHINKIANG, *23d May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS.
31au *Acting Vice-Consul.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has this day assumed charge of the Shanghai Branch of the above Bank.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER,
Manager
20ju Shanghai, 8th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy MR. JAMES MILISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at Foochow as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. L. PHIPPS.
29ju Fuchau, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of CHARLES THOREL & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Fuchau, as *Public Tea-Inspector and Commission Agent.*

A. STUART.
22ju Fuchau, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes proceeding to Newchwang to establish himself there as *Merchant & General Commission Agent* under the style or firm of THOMAS PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
20ju April 24th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends establishing himself in Ningpo as MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, *on the 1st of May next.*

C. P. JORDAN.
20ju Shanghai, 23d April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that SAEKEE & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the 29*th day of the 1st moon*, 11*th year* (10*th March* 1861), they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to CAMING, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their SILK SHOP, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of SAEKEE & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late SAEKEE & Co.'
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO: BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai. 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOUSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to give notice that I have established myself as Agent here to carry on business generally with the Chinese in Imports and Exports, having had twenty one years experience in business in China and being acquainted with the language sufficiently to transact business without the assistance of Compradors. I am also about to open a Branch of my business at Newchwang during the Summer season under the Superintendence of a European gentlemen who is well versed in the Chinese language, which will also be conducted without the assistance of Compradors.

P. F. RICHARDS.
7se Tientsin, 17 March, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of GRANT, MELLER & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co., as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on* 31*st December*, 1860, and that of MR. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on 31*st ultimo.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN,

JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in *China*, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *rated strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 *mow* situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course

For further Particulars, apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to MESSRS. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.

Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ELEMENTS OF JAPANESE GRAMMAR,

BY

H.E. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., C.B.
London Mission, Shanghai.
20ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."

2nd Edition

by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S. of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.
tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. *a* ₱ dz. T.				10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry,				
(Mina & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,	7
Port.....	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.6 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the new Premises in Park Lane, opposite Messrs. BOWER HANBURY & Co.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, April 27th, 1861.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

EDWARD BYRNE,
Custom House Agent and Marine Surveyor,
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
10au Shanghai, 16th May, 1860.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

D. LEROY,
General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.
*** *Goods received from* 8 A.M. *till* 5 P.M.; *all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.*
PUBLIC SALES EVERY WEEK.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.
20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, *June 11th*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDWIN W. DIXON died intestate at this port on the 7th inst. He was from Boston in the State of Massachusetts and his body was buried in the Shanghai Cemetery.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment to, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same to, this Consulate on *or before the 1st day of July next*, at 10 o'clock A.M.

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

o

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Cadiz*, Capt. H. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 19th June, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 18th and 19th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Saturday, the 15th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to *5 P.M. of Monday, the 17th inst.*, and PARCELS at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 13th June, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LONDON.

THE *CHALLENGER*, Capt. Macey, will have immediate despatch.

For freight, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.
o Shanghai, 15th June, 1861.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE *LEONIDAS*, Capt. Andrews, will be despatched for the above-named port, on *Thursday next, the 20th inst.*

For freight, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.
o Shanghai, 15th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks to (and) or from Shanghae to (and) or from the various Treaty Ports on the Yang-tsze-kiang River.

DENT & Co.
Agents Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Shanghai, 12th June, 1861. 15jy

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Office, on *Thursday next, the 20th instant*, at 12 o'clock Noon (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—

The Lot of Land registered at the British Consulate as Lots Nos. 97 and 126, measuring 8 mow 4 fun 7 le, being bounded on the West by the Stone Road, having Rope-walk Road on the North and the Custom-House Road on the South, together with the commodious and substantially-built House situated thereon, with very extensive Servants' Offices and Out-buildings—the whole having a wall on three sides and divided by a wall running North to South.

The Property is at present occupied by the Church Missionary Society's School. Possession will be given to the Purchaser on the 15th August next.

The above can be viewed until the day of Sale between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M.

For terms of Sale and further particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
o Shanghai, 15th June, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

Have just landed ex "Jubilee."

SILK and Cotton Umbrellas, Shirts and Collars, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Turkish Towels, Bath Blankets, Chintzes, Linen Drills, Sheeting, Table Damask and Napkins, Muslins, Mulls and Cambric, &c., &c.

22ju Shanghai, 14th June, 1861.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kong*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Apr. 26	Hankow,	June 7
Bombay,	May 15	Nagasaki,	„ 29
Hongkong,	June 8	Kanagawa,	„ 10
Tientsin,	May 31		

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong .. Mar. 15 | Received *viâ* Marseilles, April 20.
Shanghai ... „ 6 |

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 14th June 1861.	*Ending 14th June 1860.*
8.—*Max.* 73 *Min.* 64	*Max.* 73 *Min.* 67
9,— „ 76 „ 67	„ 79 „ 68
10,— „ 75 „ 68	„ 77 „ 65
11,— „ 73 „ 67	„ 76 „ 63
12,— „ 75 „ 65	„ 71 „ 67
13,— „ 73 „ 66	„ 73 „ 65
14,— „ 84 „ 75	„ 79 „ 65

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,.....No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa June New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	*Patna* New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
8, 578 a 580	—	.... 810	795
10, ... 575	—	.... 800	785 n'l.
11, ... 575	—	.... 800	785 n'l.
12, ... 575	—	.... 785	770 n'l.
13, 573 a 575	—	.... 780	770
14, ... 570	—	.... 780	770 n'l.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 14th, *Gharra*, (Br. bq.), Burkitt, from Nagasaki; *Emma*, (N. G. bg.), Haesloop, Swatow; *Syrian*, (Br. bq.), Stopher, Tientsin.

DEPARTED.—June 14th, *Kate Hastings*, (Am. bq.), King-man, for Tientsin; *Attalante*, (11. M. str.), Swain, Tientsin; *General Churruca*, (Span. bq.), Villets, Manila *viâ* Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, from Hongkong, Lieut. Maigret, Messrs. C. J. Skeggs, J. J. Enslie, W. Davidson, Bildestin, Flowers, Flemming, J. McDonall, Fairley, Sorabjee Framjee, Duncanson, Wm. Gilman, H. J. Allen, J. Nusserwanjee, and F. H. Wilson. Per *Manila*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Gasset and Glen. Per Hoosbont *Nymph*, from Hankow, Mr. H. Murray.

DEPARTED.—Per *Chusan*, for Tientsin, Messrs. D. Pertchouroff and A. Michie. Per *Rajah*, 8th inst., for Hankow, Messrs. John Mackellar, Aug. Figge, Thos. Mills, and J. M. Hysm. Per *Fire Dart*, for Hankow and intermediate Ports, Messrs. K. R. Mackenzie, Wm. Mackenzie, W. G. Gordon, W. S. Maclean, and H. E. White. Per *Hellespont*, for Hankow, Messrs. Fred. Jenkins, Schwemann, J. Morrison, Rev. G. Johns, and Rev. R. Wilson.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—May 22d, Per *Pekin*, Mr. and Mrs. Elzinger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and two infants, Messrs. C. B. Darcey, Watson, H. Franklin, Scott, Levi, Bollo, Rangel, Duncanson, Weston, F. Y. Williams, Ponsford, F. W. Green, Earnshawe, J. A. Conquest, A. Ross, J. Scott, G. Farino, C. D. Hodge, H. A. Westonhagar, W. H. Pickett, Russell, Oliphant, Riply, Ringer, and R. Grotham.

DEPARTED.—May 29th, Per *Emeu*, H. E. Don Pedro Pampellon and child, Comr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Brown, and child, Lieut. Brown, 99th Regt., Lieut. Hogg, 5th B.N.I., Lieut. O'Neill, 44th Regt., Assistant Surgeon Crian, R.N., Assistant Commissary-General Rogers, Captain Bell, Messrs. Clarke, J. Mackenzie, Cohen, A. Grant, H. Harder, A. A. Ezra, C. Boyd, Young, C.B., H. Davila, H. Torecillo, Manuel del Roldan, H. H. Dent, S. N. Taylor, J. A. C. Garlech, Francisco Ulloa, Pio Mauca, Jose Elosequi, and Pablo Linart.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
May. 4.
For Hongkong,—Messrs. J. H. Brokwith, Kingsmill, A. Simpson, Andrews, Mrs. Perceval and Mrs. Medhurst, Ensign Story.
For Shanghai,—Mr. & Mrs. Thorburn, Messrs. Fabris and Thomas.
May 20.
For Hongkong,—Messrs. Fenwick, Watson, and Perceval.
For Shanghai,—Mr. Westall.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following extract of a letter from Captain Ward of H.M.S. *Actæon* relative to the position of the Light Vessel in the mouth of the Yang-tsze-kiang has been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce by the Senior Naval Officer for the information of the Mercantile Community.

Extract.—"Having examined the present position of the Light Vessel, I have to inform you that I consider her moored in a place much more likely to meet the wants of the Pilot, than when on the North Bank. I have therefore not moved her. But as the change in her position may not be generally known, I have to request you will be pleased to cause the fact to be made as public as possible, that at present she is in about the centre of the channel and vessels may safely pass on either side of her, she being two miles from the three fathom line of the North Bank.

(Signed) JOHN WARD,
Commander in charge of Survey.

Shanghai, 15th June, 1861.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

SPANISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *15th June*, 1861.

It is hereby notified for public information that all foreign vessels leaving this port for Manilla, Sual, Ylollo, and Zambuanga, as being the only ports opened to foreign trade in the Phillipine Islands, without due documentation from the Spanish Consul at this place, such vessels will unavoidably incur a heavy fine on their arrival at any of the above-named ports, besides other responsibilities to which they might be liable.

DOMINGO MUNOZ,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

THE London mail of 10th May will be due in Hongkong on the 22nd and here on the 29th inst. Last year it arrived on the 27th per *Pekin*.

THE P. & O. Steamer with the outgoing mail for Europe will leave at day-light on the 19th inst.

PIRACY and murder have become so alarmingly frequent of late in the districts surrounding Shanghai that persons and property are anything but safe a few miles from it. In all the parts in the occupation of the rebels, or where they have lately been, the country remains in a very unsettled condition and the boats going up the country to buy silk, offer too great a temptation to the lawless scoundrels who taking advantage of this state of things, like vultures hover about the belligerent parties seeking for prey. One case of rapine has barely ceased to become a topic of conversation ere another is brought before us. Foreigners, Imperialists, and Rebels all in their turn have seized the opportunity for plunder; and it would indeed be bad enough were it confined to that alone, but during the past week only, we have an instance of the deliberate murder of a respectable well-conducted European and robbery of the boat of which he was in charge while proceeding with some silkmen for the purchase of cocoons. This is a point at which we think all forbearance should cease, and some immediate and active measures of retribution be taken on these marauders in our neighborhood. Much has been done by the British Navy towards the extermination of pirates and robbers on the Coast of China whose only prey were native craft, but when their depredations extend to our own property it becomes a justifiable demand that some steps should be taken for its suppression in the quarters which more immediately and seriously affect the interests of the mercantile community at Shanghai especially. The question is not to be entertained as to the nationality of the robbers or whether they be Imperialists or in rebellion, they come before us as pirates, and as such we are bound to use our best endeavours to put an end to them. Article LIII. of the treaty provides that in consideration of the injury done to native and foreign trade by the prevalence of piracy, the high contracting parties are to concert measures for its suppression, and on this ground the Senior Naval Officer is justified in sending—and we believe it is his intention—a gun-boat up to cruize in the localities in which these atrocities have been committed, and we hope it will be attended with as much success as usually follows, in any project which is set about in earnest.

The unfortunate man lately murdered was James Roberts, a Swede, well known here for the past three years as a most respectable quiet man and formerly sailing with Capt. Lynch; he started to go up the country in a boat on the 6th inst. with Silkmen for the purpose of purchasing cocoons. On the afternoon of the 7th inst. when near Lo-ka Hong, they were met by four boats each containing about twenty men wearing their hair long and dressed in white with red sashes, who, under pretence of wanting to buy arms, obtained from Roberts his two revolvers to look at, when in that defenceless state he received a stab from behind and fell, and was then despatched by repeated sword cuts, and his body thrown into the river. The Chinese in the boat were threatened with instant death if they did not produce money, and the miscreants eventually left, taking with them 4,000 Carolus dollars, 80,000 cash, and every thing else of value in the boat. The place where this occurred is about 60 miles from Shanghai and 20 this side of Sau-lee Jaou.

It will be remembered by most of our readers that in November last, a boat belonging to Mr. Trannack was stolen from her anchorage at Hong-que, and for a long time we received no further intelligence of her than was furnished by the lowda of the boat in his deposition before H. M. Vice-Consul on the 19th of that month, although three of the men who were engaged in the robbery were subsequently captured, tried for Piracy and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by H. M. Consul.

We are however now enabled to give an account from a statement made by one of the pirates engaged, Smith, who was lately apprehended, tried on the 28th ulto. and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in Hongkong jail.

The gang of pirates who committed the robbery, viz., Allen, Smith, Kelly, and Neil, with three others whose names are given as George, Fred, and William, were living over on the Hong-que side previous to the event. Having laid their plans they sallied forth at 2 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a Chinaman said to have been a rebel officer, and seized the boat which was lying off Mr. Pinder's yard, got her under weigh and proceeded towards Woosung, where they released the Chinese crew, whom they had bound, and then compelled them to take her to a place called Lew-ho, where they managed to escape. From thence they proceeded to Soochow and landed the rebel officer who accompanied them. They then proceeded down the river towards Tsze-kiang, and stopped two up-country boats which they plundered, taking about $200; after that they returned up the river to about 12 miles above Tsze-kiang, where they remained a short time, and fell in with a boat on her way down from Soochow, which appears to have been trading with the rebels, for the pirates threatening to bring them before the mandarins, they gave up $2,000 and a quantity of arms, rather than go before the Imperial authorities.

These appear to have been their first operations after becoming possessed of the boat, and remaining inactive for a couple of days after that they again commenced their nefarious work. Their next prey was a boat coming from Soochow having on board about $3,000 in Sycee and coin, which they seized, allowing the boat with the rest of her cargo and passengers to proceed on her way to Shanghai. On the same day they boarded another boat from Shanghai loaded with arms, ammunition, and silk, and about 12 catties of opium; she had an English flag flying, and had five Cantonese on board who were all armed. The pirates hailed her from the bank to come alongside of their boat, which she did, and was boarded by the two men Smith and Neil, who disarmed the crew and then took all the arms and ammunition out of her. The Chinamen then asked to be allowed to go down to Shanghai, from whence they promised to return with a ransom of $1,500, in the meantime leaving all the arms, &c., and one man as hostage. They promised to be back in 36 hours, but at the expiration of 48 hours they had not arrived. In the interim, the pirates occupied themselves in plundering, and stopped two small Soochow boats from which they took $150. They then went some 10 or 12 miles further up the river where this notable gang broke up—Allen, Kelly, William, George, and Fred returning to Shanghai, the men Smith and Neil remaining by the boat. Smith then tried to induce the Chinaman who remained in the boat to go to Soochow and sell the firearms, and offered him $25 wherewith to procure a small boat; but this he refused to do unless Smith and Neil accompanied him. This they did under a promise of $400 from their prisoner, agreeing, however, to see him safe back to Shanghai. Owing to contrary winds they were obliged to anchor at Dee-cho, from whence they proceeded in a small boat to Lew-ho. The man Smith had a Rebel pass in his possession which the Chinaman somehow persuaded him to let him have, and which he had no sooner obtained than he informed some of the rebels that Smith was a pirate and wanted to rob him, upon which one of them levelled a pistol at Smith and fired, but missed his aim. Smith then left Lew-ho in the small boat which the Chinaman had engaged to bring up the firearms, and taking Neil out of the other boat, left her and the arms, &c., at anchor, and they both returned to Shanghai where they remained for five days, and then went to Ningpo. Smith however revisiting Shanghai was apprehended as above stated.

As a sequel to the history of this piratical expedition, it is said that the boat was found at Dee-cho by a party of Europeans on their way down from Soochow, that they took possession of her, and made themselves so noxious to the country people that they were all subsequently killed by the Chinese Authorities.

PEKING GAZETTES.—With the exception of a victory at Cheng-lu, 20 le from Shanghai, in which a chief was taken and innumerable numbers destroyed, with the loss of 5 mandarins of little weight, there is nothing of interest in the Gazettes.

The following is an Edict that has come down with them relative to the capture, recapture, and second capture of Hai-yen, reported by the Tartar General and Governor of Hangchow and Imperial Commissioner here :—

EDICT, 21 MAY, 1861.

Sui-chang and Wang-yu-ling have reported the re-capture of Hai-yen and the defeat of the rebels at Chung-li.

In March last the rebels took Hai-yen, and it was recaptured in April by the degraded General Chang-wei-pang who had been despatched by Sui-chang in aid of the acting Commander-in-chief of Keang-nan, Tseng-ping-chun.

The rebels who had taken up their quarters at Chung-li were also attacked by the degraded Major-General Mih-sing-chao and their water posts destroyed, their boats sunk and their barricades burnt and Ting-hu District is (consequently) quite cleared of rebels.

But we have received a memorial from Hsieh-huan that after Hai-yen was retaken it was again taken on the 17th of April, that a portion of the rebels had gone on to Chapu, and that the Lieut.-General Hsieh-ling-ah was not to be found and also that Ping-hu Hsun had fallen.

The officers therefore reported by Sui-chang with the exception of Hsieh-ling-ah and Mih-sing-chao whose whereabouts Sui-chang must discover and report. General Tseng-ping-chuan, Colonel Huang-chin-yu, and other meritorious officers must wait till Hai-yen is re-taken when we will issue our orders with regard to their reward or punishment.

HANKOW.

We learn by recent accounts from this port that the weather there had been very stormy, with heavy falls of rain, and that the river had risen, overflowing its banks for miles. All the low ground around Hankow seemed under water, and the inhabitants appeared much afraid that the town itself would be flooded. The current of the Yangtsze had greatly increased in force, and vessels found good holding ground in situations eligible for the discharge of cargo, very difficult to meet with. Anchorage in the Han river during the freshet seemed impossible, on account of the "Chow Chow" water and the shifting nature of the bottom; the best situation seems to be opposite to Han-yang. The water all along shore is very deep. A good deal of activity was observable among the natives at Hankow, many boats laden with China goods were to be seen moving about; but the streets were not thronged, and little more than half the shops were open. No especial apprehension of Rebels was expressed, and small, but well-found, Mandarin-boats seemed numerous. For foreign imports no demand whatsoever existed, and sales even in barter could not be effected to any extent. Storage-room was very difficult to meet with, and the Chinese asked high rents. Samples representing a few chops of Congou were on view, and two or three parcels had been purchased at 22 to 25 taels short price. The quality of these samples was not unusually good, and they were not very well made in leaf. No large quantity of Tea (except, perhaps, under contract) appeared to be immediately looked for.

The Yangtsze had overflowed its banks very generally above Nanking, thereby increasing the difficulties of navigation to vessels ascending the stream. Below Kiukiang very few boats are to be seen, and as Nanking is approached a sense of solitude oppresses the traveller. The Rebels are laying a desultory siege to Chin-kiang, and it is the effect of their stray shots which has driven the British Consul to Silver Island.

NINGPO.

Trade at this place still continues very dull. The probable approach of the rebels at one time caused a great deal of excitement amongst the people here; but on the arrival of H.M.S. *Encounter* from Shanghai they became more calmed, and the banks in the city which had been closed were again opened for business. For some days it has been raining very heavily, and the reports from the interior say that numbers of people have been drowned through the heavy floods in the vicinity of Hangchow, the dead bodies of the people and *débris* of houses, Joss-houses, &c., floating down the river in large quantities.

The Chinese steamer *Zin-ari* has gone south to bring up Chinese troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

A small portion of the English Mail of 26th April, was brought here by the *Manila* on the 11th, and the remainder and heavier portion by the *Cadiz* on the 12th inst. It arrived in Hongkong on the 6th by the *Singapore*. The following are some of the most important items of intelligence from Europe given in the Overland Summaries.

Hostilities have commenced in America. Fort Sumter has surrendered to the Secessionists, after a bombardment of forty hours. Intense excitement prevailed in Washington.

Some exciting debates respecting the Garibaldian army, and some angry recriminations between Garibaldi and Count Cavour have taken place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

General Cialdini has also addressed a violent letter to Garibaldi, but a reconciliation between all parties has taken place.

It is rumoured that the Pope has appointed Cardial Wiseman his representative in case of his death or abdication, and that, in that event, London would become the temporary seat of the Papacy.

The Pope has addressed a protest to the European Powers against the assumption by Victor Emmanuel of the title of King of Italy.

A Russian army of 50,000 men is said to have been concentrated on the Pruth, in consequence of the disturbed condition of European Turkey.

Sir C. Wood stated in the House of Commons that the Governor-General has power to modify and carry out the details of the army amalgamation without waiting for the approval of the Home Government.

Mr. Gladstone introduced the Budget for the year on the 15th inst. He proposes a reduction of 1*d.* in the pound in the income-tax, and the repeal of the paper duty. After a two nights' debate, no amendment had been proposed by the Opposition.

The Marylebone election resulted in the return of Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Wingrove Cook and Sir R. Carden being defeated.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund in London amounted to 66,430*l.* and in the United Kingdom to 90,000*l.*; 15,000*l.* to be forwarded to India by the present mail.

The bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been defeated in the House of Commons.

The publication of a letter addressed by the Duke d'Aumale to Prince Napoleon, violently attacking the Imperial family, has caused a great sensation in Paris.

Garibaldi has forwarded to the Italian Chamber of Deputies a project for the armament of the nation.

More disturbances and bloodshed have taken place in Poland. The whole country is in a very agitated state.

The Austrian Government has issued a decree placing Protestants on the same footing as Catholics.

The Bohemian Diet have requested the Emperor of Austria to come to Prague, and be crowned King of Bohemia.

The Danish proposals have been finally rejected by Holstein; and the Danes are preparing with vigour for the expected German invasion.

The Chinese indemnity and the vote of credit have been brought before Parliament. A bill for postal communication

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between France and China is under consideration. Admiral Charnier has demanded 3,000 more men for Cochin-China. A scientific expedition from Russia to the Amoor is in contemplation. San Domingo has been seized by the Spanish Government. Three companies are in progress for navigating the coast and River Yang-tsze, in addition to several private steamers building.

Money Market.—Easy.

Bullion.—Per *Indus* from Southampton, on 20th April, 1861,—
For Hongkong, ...£27,497.
For Shanghai, ...£14,485.

Consols, 91⅞ a 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for account, May 9th.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 5 per cent.

Bar Silver, 61⅜*d*. per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars, 61*d*. per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £13,192,203.

Tea.—Good Common Congou, 1*s*. Blackish leaf kinds have sold irregularly at from 1*s*. 2½*d*. a 1*s*. 6*d*. Finest Kaisows and Oopacks much enquired for at from 2*s*. a 2*s*. 3*d*.

Silk.—Tsatlees, No. 1, 23*s* 6*d*. a 24*s*.; No. 2, 22*s*. 6*d*. a 23*s*.; No. 3, 20*s*. 6*d* a 22*s*.; Nos. 4 and 5, 18*s*. a 20*s*. Tsysaams, No. 1, 18*s*. a 18*s*. 6*d*; No. 2, 17*s*. a 17*s*. 6*d*.; Inferior, 13*s*. a 15*s*. 6*d*. Throwns, fine, 20*s*. a 21*s*. 6*d*.; coarse, 16*s*. a 17*s*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Departed.—For Shanghai, from Dover, April 13th, *Kremlin*. From Cardiff, April 22nd, *Mary Lee*. From London, April 22nd, *Solent*, 26th, *Julia*.

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Merse*, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *Capriolani*. At Liverpool, *Spirit of the Deep*, *Kate Curnie*, *Mirage*, *Mansfield*, and *Celestial Tartar*. At Bordeaux, *Jeanne et Joseph*.

Vessels Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, May 9th, *Glencoe*, for London.

SHANGHAI SAILORS' HOME.

1860-61.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghai Seamen's Home was held at the Rooms of the Shanghai Library, on Tuesday the 28th May.

Present,—Messrs. Whittall, Thorne, Whitlow, Compton, Hobson, and Capt. Brown.

Mr. Whittall was called to the Chair.

The subjoined Report and Account were presented to the Meeting and the following resolutions passed:—

1st.—That the Accounts of the Shanghai Sailors' Home now presented be passed and the report adopted.

2nd.—That Messrs. Whittall, Webb, and Thorne be re-elected, and Messrs. Antrobus and Cunningham be elected, to form the Committee for the ensuing year.

After a vote of thanks to the Committee for their services during the past year, the Meeting adjourned.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF THE SAILORS' HOME.

Dr.

To Subscription Account, for subscriptions received. ... ... Tls.	14,300.0.0
„ Donation Account for donations received. ... ... „	100.0.0
„ Donation Account, acct. *Lady Inglis* „	474.4.0
„ J. Whittall and E. Webb, for amnt. advanced by them on loan, „	1,680.0.0
„ Bills payable to Mr. Gray for land, „	2,000.0.0
„ Wetmore, Williams & Co. ... ... „	491.8.6
„ Balance paid by J. Whittall, ... „	538.0.9
Sycee Taels	19,584.3.5

Cr.

By cost of Land and raising same. ... Tls.	2,446.5.3
„ do. Building, as per contract, „	11,300.0.0
„ do. do. for alterations, &c., not included in the Contract.... „	1,680.0.0
„ cost of Furniture. ... ... „	1,272.8.2
„ excess of Expenditure over Income to date, including Capt. Brown's Salary to 4th Dec., 1861, and passage out, &c., &c.: Insurance to 10th April, 1862, and Interest on Tls. 2,000 to 12th Nov. 1860. ... „	2,885.0.0
Sycee Taels	19,584.3.5

Memo: of Liabilities.

Balance due Treasurer as above Tls.	538.0.9	
„ Wetmore, Williams & Co. „	491.8.6	
Loan from J. Whittall & E. Webb, „	1,680.0.0	
Mr. Gray for land, ... „	2,000.00	
Salary due Capt. Brown from 4th Dec. to 5th May, 5 months at £500 per annum, £208.6.8 at 6s. 4d. ... ... „	657.0.0	
	Tls. 5,366.9.5	
Less—Estimated value of stores, say. ...Tls. 800		
Estimated surplus in May,... ... „ 550		
	1,150.0.0	
	Sycee Taels 4,216.9.5	

J. WHITTALL,
Treasurer.

Shanghai, April 30th, 1861.

REPORT.

The Committee of the "Shanghai Sailors' Home" hereby make their first Annual Report.

In accordance with resolutions passed at the Meeting held on the 25th February, 1859, the Committee purchased a piece of land adjacent to the Foreign Anchorage on which they erected the present commodious and suitable premises. The Land, inclusive of raising the same, cost Tls. 2,446.5.3. The Building Tls. 12,980 and furniture Tls. 1,272. The property of the Home has been duly vested in the names of Messrs. Webb and Whittall as Trustees. The necessary funds were raised partly by shares at Tls. 100 each, partly by donations, and partly by special loan from the Trustees.

The Committee appointed Capt. Brown, Superintendent of the Home, at a salary of £500 per annum.

The establishment was opened to the public on the 13th March, 1860, and since that date 771 Seamen (including 26 Officers and 2 pilots) have entered as boarders for varying periods. The total receipts from Boarders, from occasional Visitors and from Shipping fees have amounted to Mexican $11,360.

The Committee regret that the sanguine views expressed at the General Meeting in 1859 have not been realized, instead of being able to announce a dividend on the shares they have to announce a deficit. It will be seen from the accounts herewith presented that there is a Balance against the Home of Tls. 4,216.9.5. It is necessary, however, to explain that of this sum Tls. 2,000 exists in the land and Tls. 1,680 in the Building, leaving a deficiency of less than Tls. 600.

The Committee have taken pains to ascertain the causes of the comparative failure of the Home during the first year of its operations. They believe the main cause to be the allowed opening of low boarding houses and grog shops in different parts of the Settlement, contrary to the understanding on which the Sailors' Home was founded. Still the Committee see no ground for discouragement. Since the erection of the Home land and building property have so greatly advanced in value that the Shareholders are fully secured. It must also be remembered that there are expenses incident to the opening of an establishment of this nature which will not recur annually, and should the Home be not even more frequented during the current year than during the last it is expected that at the next annual Meeting it will be, at least, out of debt; whilst should some of the low and dangerous grog shops be suppressed, and should Seamen, as may fairly be expected, learn to appreciate the superior advantages afforded them in the Home, its wards may yet be filled, its funds placed on a more satisfactory footing, and the benevolent objects for which the Home was established fully answered.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN HOBSON,
Secretary.

CANTON to HANKOW.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Shanghai, *14th June*, 1861.

Dear Sir,—As it may prove interesting to some of your readers to have a more detailed account of the inland route from Canton to Hankow than appeared in your issue of the 1st inst., I send you some extracts from a journal kept during the trip.

X.

Having determined to avail ourselves of the clause in the new Treaty, under which foreigners are allowed to travel for pleasure or purposes of trade throughout the length and breadth of China, we made up a party consisting of three English and an American, and decided on visiting Hankow, by starting from Canton and travelling through the interior, following the route usually taken by the Tea-men, who annually visit Seongtan in the province of Oonam, where the teas intended for the foreign markets are collected and prepared for sale during the season.

Our first step was to obtain the necessary passports from H. B. M. Consul, and then we set out on an expedition to examine the different kinds of boats which go up the river in order to secure one of large size, in which we could make ourselves comfortable. After due deliberation we decided in chartering a "Lo-lang-shune" (so called from the district where this description of boat is built) of the largest size, carrying a crew of 30 men, and well supplied with guns, gingalls, &c., so that we ran little risk of being interfered with by pirates, should any shew themselves in the river. Here our difficulties commenced, for all the Canton Compradores, Tea-men, &c., seemed to have determined to throw as many obstacles in the way of our going as they possibly could, and none of those with whom we were acquainted would assist in any way in hiring a boat for us, consequently we had to make our own arrangements. After two or three days' delay, we thought we had succeeded in getting a boat, but at the last moment the head boatman informed us that he was afraid of being squeezed by the Mandarins for taking foreigners into the interior, and that he would not go unless we got a chop from the authorities authorizing him to do so. In vain we showed our passports, which the boatmen and compradores treated with great contempt, their only reply to our explanations being "That no use, only that Consul talkee, more better catchee that Mandarin order." On our representing this to H. B. M. Consul, he very kindly wrote to the Governor-General and got us the necessary document, and Mr. Hart, of the Imperial Customs, also supplied us with a *chop* from the Hoppo to the different Custom-house authorities on our route, requesting them to allow our boat, baggage, &c., to pass without examination, as we were travelling for pleasure and not for purposes of trade. Armed with these documents we soon overcame the scruples of the boatmen, and finally secured a very comfortable boat to take us to Lock-cheong, the extreme point which these large boats can reach, owing to the river becoming very shallow immediately beyond it. Our boat was about 90 feet long by 14 broad, decked, with a hold about 3 feet deep, and covered in right fore and aft, forming a cabin 6 feet high the whole length of the boat. The cabin was divided into three compartments—the fore part being for the crew, servants, &c., we had the centre partition about 20 feet long for our accommodation, whilst the captain with his family occupied the aftermost compartment. The prices paid for these boats vary according to the number of men employed, the crews ranging from 14 to 30 men, and the prices from $80 *a* $150, the latter being the price we paid, having a full crew on board. The boats are either pushed along by long bamboo poles when the water is shallow, the men walking along either side on a projecting gangway about 16 inches broad, or a long bamboo rope is attached to the mast head and the men land and track along the banks of the river. Having made all our arrangements, got our provisions, baggage, and servants on board, we embarked at 11 P.M. on the 10th April, and started for Fat-shan, where we reached at daylight next morning, and anchored amongst an immense number of boats, whilst our crew went on shore to purchase provisions, &c. During the whole night we were kept awake by the shouting and stamping of our boatmen as they pushed us along, the noise seeming to be considered essential to the progress of the boat, so we determined in future always to anchor at night. As this may be considered the commencement of our trip, I shall now give some extracts from a diary kept during our travels.

April 12th.—A dull wet morning. The Fat-shan Creek quite full of boats, amongst which we noticed several taking large guns up the country. Landed after breakfast at the upper end of the town, and walked along the river for a short way, but soon returned, being followed by crowds of boys, &c. Passed several tanneries and places for making tiles. Got the boat under weigh and proceeded on our journey. Country all under cultivation for paddy and mulberry bushes, the latter only grow to a height of 2 *a* 3 feet; the leaves are picked 4 or 6 times during the season, and were selling at from $2 *a* 3 per picul. Landed after tiffin and had a long walk over some low rocky hills, about a mile from the river; some of them are much worn away by the rains, which have scooped large pieces out of them, leaving bold precipitous sides with very narrow ridges at the top, along which we had much difficulty in climbing. Anchored for the night at 8 P.M.

13th.—Started at daylight. Passed "Sei-nan" about 9 A.M. A few small islands have formed in the river, dividing it into several channels. Noticed a large herd of buffaloes feeding along the banks of the river, each with a boy on its back, who seemed to be placed there to protect the animals from the rain, a large rain-coat covering both most completely. Passed a great many rafts of wood and several passenger boats. Got to "San-shuey," a large town with Custom-house, Pagoda, &c., about noon, but did not land as it still rained. The North and West rivers unite here, and form a fine bold stream about half a mile broad; the banks on both sides are low and well-cultivated, with a range of hills in the distance. Passed the village of "Mok Meen" about 1 P.M., prettily situated behind a small hill, completely covered with trees. The Custom-house stands on the bank of the river, which has carried away the towing path here, and our men had to scramble round trees which almost seemed suspended in mid air, the earth being quite washed away from their roots. The banks now are fully 30 to 40 feet high, formed of clayslate, disintegrated sandstone, &c., with layers of red and yellowish earth, all fast crumbling away from the force of the stream. During the dry season the river is only 2 to 3 feet deep here, but after the rains it rises upwards of 10 feet. Weather cleared up about 2 P.M. when we landed at the village of "Nam-quon," beautifully situated on a wooded neck of land, which projects into a small lake close to the banks of the river. The country now becomes very hilly and barren, covered however with shrubs and wild flowers, with small patches of paddy land in the valleys; which during the rainy season become muddy lakes, drying up in winter. A great many graves are scattered about the hills, conical shaped, about 3 feet high, with a flat piece of turf on the top. Passed several brick-kilns at work.

14th.—Arrived at "Lo-pao" at 6 A.M., a large town on the banks of the river, with a long range of low hills on the opposite side. Passed "Sei-kong," another large town, at 9 A.M.; landed after breakfast, and walked along the towing path; the country being rather barren and uninteresting. Came to the village of Sei-hing, which is merely a long street without any good shops. The river runs very rapidly at the end of this village, the boatmen seeming to have much difficulty in towing the boat past a projecting angle, where we noticed that the tow ropes had worn grooves fully an inch deep in the granite blocks which are placed along the towing path. The road now runs for a quarter of a mile along the edge of a wood, which covers the bank of the river, where the trees are completely covered with magnificent creeping plants forming a thick jungle, through which it is difficult to force your way. The river now takes a bend to the left, running along the base of a range of hills about 800 feet high, where we were told a good deal of charcoal is made. On the opposite side is a regular mud flat, with large patches of bamboo, through which we floundered for some hours in endeavouring to reach a sort of bund on the other side of a small creek about two miles from the river. We walked along this bund for 2 and 3 miles which brought us down to the river again, on the bank of which is a large mass of rock, part of which has been hollowed out so as to form a Joss house, where all the passing boatmen came to offer up their devotions. A strong N.E. wind had been blowing during the day which prevented our boat coming on, so as it was getting dark we determined to walk back to her, but were stopped by a creek where we had to wait half an hour for a ferry boat to take us over. After considerable difficulty we induced a boatman who had brought over a lot of people to take us on board. Two men were in the boat, one of whom insisted on being paid before starting, so we gave him a sixpence, the only coin we had, on receiving which he jumped on shore, and made off; we then found out that he was merely a passenger, and had done us, so we had to make the best arrangement we could with the ferryman in order to get back, which we managed to accomplish about 8 P.M., when we came to an anchor for the night.

15th.—Blowing hard all night, boat pitching about a good deal though at anchor. Landed after breakfast to walk to an odd-looking hill we saw in the distance. Passed through the village of "Shek-lok," which, as usual, is a long narrow street on the bank of the river. As it was market day, there were a good many people about, but all civil. The pigs are brought to market in comfortable baskets, a great contrast to the plan adopted in Canton of slinging them up by their feet. We noticed some kinds of rare vegetables were brought to market in baskets with the earth about them, so if not sold they could be taken back and planted again without suffering any injury. We walked some 6 miles across country over some low red hills, quite barren, where we found the hills we had seen in the distance were large masses of rock stained to a deep black from exposure to the weather. We ascended one, and there found that what at a short distance seemed a part of it was a large detached mass some 300 feet high, and about 3,000 feet in circumference at the base. The sides are perfectly smooth and precipitous, not a blade of grass on them, but the Chinamen have managed to cut notches up one side, which has enabled them to get to the top and place a small image of Buddha there. The ascent seemed easy enough, but the coming down the bare side without anything to hold on by, was not pleasant. so we did not climb up. On the top there is a little vegetation, and the surface of the rock is becoming softened and wearing away from the constant trickling of water down the side. Between two of the hills there is a very fine echo, repeating most distinctly everything said. Got back to our boat at 5 p. m., and found that she had not been able to move on account of the wind, so remained where we were for the night.

16th.—Started at 6 A.M. Passed along the village of Sheik-lok, and came to a fine Pagoda on one of the opposite hills. Landed after breakfast, and found the country, all low land, intersected with watercourses, and a range of hills in the distance. During the rains the river rises 3 feet over all the country, forcing the people to abandon their houses. The crops consist of maize, paddy, bearded wheat, mulberry bushes, &c. Got to Tsin-yuen, a large walled town about 1 mile in length, situated on a sandy flat on the banks of the river, which here is about 8 feet deep. The river now takes a sharp turn to the north-east, along which was our course—on the right side the banks are flat, with low hills about 2 miles from the river and a high range in the distance, whilst on the opposite side the hills come down to the water's edge. We were now at the termination of the alluvial part of the country, and entering upon the wild forest and mountain scenery for which the upper part of the Canton province is celebrated. Got to Tsin-yuen-ap about 7 P.M., a prettily situated village just at the entrance of a narrow gorge in the hills, through which the river makes its way, where we anchored for the night. Noticed here for the first time that regular two-wheeled carts are used by the natives — very rough indeed, the wheels being merely a disc of wood.

17th.—Entered the Gap at 6 A.M., between lofty hills on both sides, from 1,600 to 1,800 feet high, extending down to the water's edge. The pass is generally about 300 yards across, but in some places much narrower, and extends for about 6 miles through the hills, the river being 120 feet deep, and the current very rapid. Landed at entrance and climbed to top of one of the hills, but saw nothing, a higher range of hills shutting out all view of the surrounding country. Most of the hills are covered with hanging woods from the summit down to the water's edge, and numerous water-falls add to the beauty of the scene. About the middle of the pass is the Temple of Fee-lee-tsoy situated at the bottom of a wooded slope in the hills. The building consists of three temples, one built behind the other, gradually ascending the hill, the whole shut in by a magnificent clump of trees surrounding some fine rocks, over which a waterfall pours its stream into a natural basin, and then, runs down to the river by the side of the temple. Got through the Gap about 11 o'clock, when the country again became level for a short distance and covered with paddy fields. Passed the village of Shah-Lok about 4 P.M., situated in a barren plain surrounded by high bleak-looking hills, and close to it some large sandbanks have formed in the river. Anchored at 6 P.M. at the entrance of another pass through the hills, called Man-tze-hap.

18th.—The entrance to this Gap is between high hills on each side, then sand banks and bamboo plantations extending for several miles. Some of the hills have been partially cleared towards the top and are cultivated; some are covered with beautiful shrubs, azalias, wild roses, &c., &c.; others are covered with pine trees, which seem to be regularly cut down and floated down the river to Canton, &c. Towards the end of the pass we came to the "Swallow Hill," so called from its resemblance to that bird whilst extending its wings preparatory for taking flight, the head, wings, &c., being very accurately represented by three small pinnacles on the hill. In some places the hills approach so close to each other that on looking back the river seems completely shut in by them, the view not extending more than 200 to 300 yards. During the day we passed a great many boats bringing down limestone. and in the afternoon we came to the village of Wong-shing where the river takes a sharp bend, and enters the Tai-muey-hap, another pass between wild rocky hills fully 2,000 feet high, covered in some places with pines, firs, &c., and in others with various kinds of wild flowers. Got through about 5 P.M., and found ourselves amongst some limestone hills where we landed, and visited some limestone quarries in the neighbourhood, which are worked on rather an extensive scale.

19th.—Got to Ying-tuck, a district city, with a good wall and gates, and some fine monumental tablets within the walls. Country for some few miles is now flat and well cultivated. About 4 P.M. we reached Koon-yum-ngam, a bold limestone rock rising precipitously out of the river, which sweeps rapidly along the foot of it. The rock is fully 600 feet high, with a smooth face, except where great masses of carbonate of lime project in the form of stalactites, and hang threateningly over the heads of those passing under. The natural fissures in the rock have been enlarged and formed into temples, *restaurants*, &c., to which you enter by a flight of steps from the river. To the right of the temple a range of gaily colored buildings appear in a ledge of the rock where pilgrims visiting the temple take up their quarters. Ascending some forty steps, we entered a natural cavern, about thirty feet square, which forms an eating-house, where some twelve or fifteen people were at dinner. There was something very wild about the scene; the room faintly lighted up with dull glimmering lamps, sufficient to let us see the rough roof and walls formed of the rock, down which the water was trickling; in one corner a large cooking place, just visible through the charcoal smoke which filled the place, whilst at three tables scattered about sat some dozen Chinamen, whose inflamed faces and excited way of talking showed they had taken more samshoo than they could well carry, busily engaged at the national game of "*Tsoey-moey*," holding up their fingers and guessing the number, the forfeit being to drink another cup of wine. From this room we went along a dark passage, then up a few steps to a second room, and then up again to a third fully 100 feet above the level of the river, which is the Temple of Kwan-yin where the devout were worshipping; their devotions being limited to throwing a lot of lighted crackers out of the window into the river below. Walked along the shore on a fine grassy plain by the foot of some rocky hills, composed of lime-stone, one of which we climbed and found at the top some of the rocks were quite water-worn as if they had been subjected to the action of waters for a long time. The view from the top was very striking; the whole country being covered with conical shaped hills or rocks from 200 to 500 feet high, all quite detached and separate from each other.

20th.—Got under weigh at 5 A.M., passing through a bold mountainous country. Hills generally bare, and, according to our boatmen, have tigers, &c., on them. Offered $10 to be shown one or even a tusk or claw, but were unsuccessful; at last it came out that one weighing 80 catties had been killed some 5 or 6 years since. Passed "Tan-tze-kee" or the "Rock which stands by itself," a fine bold mass of sandstone covered with grass and shrubs; however, there are some smaller masses near it, so the name seems misapplied.

21st.—River is now nearly a mile broad, running between richly wooded hills 400 to 600 feet high, where the people were busily employed in cutting down the timber. Heard partridges calling on all sides—landed, but only put up one, having no dogs with us. Country rather sterile, but about noon we came to some smooth green hills, covered with grass and well adapted for grazing; no cattle or sheep however appeared to be on them. River now becomes very tortuous, twisting and turning about in all directions amongst a lot of sand banks. Reached Pak-to, a large village and salt station at 2 P.M., where a small Mandarin came on board deputed to receive us by the authorities at Seu-quan. Passed a high ledge of rocks with large caves, in one of which a celebrated Chinese poet and philosopher is said to have lived some 300 years ago. Went to visit some hills where we were told there were coal mines, but found that none of them had been worked for some time.

22nd.—Got to the city of Seu-quan or Shaou-chow, one of the principal cities of the Canton province, the walled part of which is 2,000 feet long, by 900 broad, but within it are no fine public buildings or government offices and very few good shops. Had an enormous crowd after us whilst walking round the walls, but all civil and quiet enough. The town is situated on a peninsula at the confluence of the "Sei-ho" with the river flowing from Namking forming a stream about a mile broad, the walls of the town running along the right and left bank of each. Across both streams is a bridge of boats which stops all communications between the upper and lower part of the rivers, being only opened at certain hours of the day, but we were allowed to pass through so soon as we showed our chop from the Governor-General. Women here wear a head dress composed of a piece of blue or black cloth wrapped round the back part of the head, fastened with a small silver chain to the end of which a half-dollar is attached. None of them at all good-looking. The rebels were here some years since, and destroyed a great part of the suburbs.

23rd.—Left at 9 A.M. River gradually becoming narrower and more rapid; hills low and bare of wood. Passed an old ruined pagoda which had been burnt by the rebels. Landed after breakfast to visit some coal mines in the neighbourhood. Walked 3 miles to a depôt where we found some very good coal stored, then went some 4 or 5 miles across country and over a range of hills about 600 to 800 feet high, descending the other side, where we arrived at the pits which are rather extensive. Some 4 or 5 were at work, the shafts running above one another from the base to the top of the hill. The miners told us they sunk them from 40 to 50 feet, that 100 men were at work on the hill which we visited, and that the mines had been worked for several hundreds of years. The miners get 100 cash per day; and the coals are carried across the hills by coolies at 80 cash per picul, and then taken in carts to the depôt and shipping place on the river. Country about consists of sloping grass-covered hills, with a grotesque looking rocky range at some distance from them. Passed a great mass of limestone completely covered with flowers. Put up several pheasants, partridges, &c., the latter very large and resembling in the plumage grouse. The natives snare them, and we found them for sale in the market at 100 cash each. Our boat having proceeded on her voyage whilst we were at the mines, our road back took us through a number of prettily situated villages almost hidden in small clumps of trees, along paths "fragrant and thickly embowered with blossoming hedges of roses"—the whole country being covered with the small white wild rose, mixed with hawthorn, azalias, and all kinds of wild flowers.

"Everywhere around us they are glowing:
Some like stars to tell us spring is born;
Others, their blue eyes with tears o'erflowing,
Stand like Ruth amidst the golden corn."

Near one of the villages noticed several children playing, who suddenly disappeared as we came up. On looking for them we found they had concealed themselves most completely in a dry ditch, along which they were running down to their homes. Passed several fine plantations of firs, pines, and other large trees, on which

"The clematis the favored flower,
Which boasts the name of 'virgin bower,'"

and other creeping plants had thrown rich festoons of flowers, and a small lake near one of them, the banks of which were covered with wild flowers. Noticed an unusual number of people along the roads, and learned from them that it was market day at a village on the banks of the river where they had been making their purchases. Got to it about 4 o'clock; rather knocked up, having been walking since 10 A.M. under a hot sun, and found a great crowd but people all civil. Got some tea and cakes which we found very refreshing, although the latter perhaps had more pork fat in them than we would care to have eaten at other times. The captain of our boat joined us here, having remained behind fearing we might miss the boat: we had a long walk back through a pretty country, well cultivated, and did not get on board till 7 P.M. A mandarin arrived whilst we were at dinner, despatched from Seu-quan, to accompany us with a guard to Lock-cheong, which honor we declined; he then asked us for a *cumshaw* for his men and took his departure.

24th.—Started at daylight. River running very rapidly over beds of shingle; in some places not more than 1 foot deep. Had to engage extra men to push the boat along; but it took us fully 4 hours to get over a couple of miles, the whole crew having occasionally to jump overboard, and make a passage for the boat by removing some of the large stones which prevented her getting along. High hills on left bank with fine fir plantations, and nicely situated villages built of yellow clay. Good many palm trees about, from the fibre of which the people make rain-coats, &c. Walked to some low hills where the rebels at one time had a station; found remains of camp and ruined tower. Country rather waste, but covered with all kinds of wild flowers of every shade of color. Returned to boat and found the men still hard at work pushing her along. Passed in all 5 rapids or rather shallows, and finally anchored at 5 P.M., not having done more than 8 to 10 miles. Landed and walked over some beautiful hills, with green slopes extending down to the river. Some of them are covered with fine large trees, with a great variety of foliage. A bold range of hills seen in the distance.

25th—About 7 A.M., we passed a large village where there is a considerable trade done in salt, which is brought up from Canton and sells at about $2 per pecul. Rebels were here last year and stopped the transit of teas to Canton. Got to Lock-Cheong at 2 P.M., a walled town of no great size, built on the banks of the river in the centre of a range of hills; but the suburbs and business part outside the walls are rather extensive and built on both sides of river. In centre of suburbs there is a small rocky hill which has been built over, with a pagoda on the summit, commanding the river and having quite the appearance of a citadel. The river is crowded with boats, all the trade between Canton and the interior passing through this place. Went to a native hong and engaged 3 smaller boats to take us on to Ping-shuk, the river now being too shallow for our large boat to proceed any further. Of course, we had an immense crowd of people coming off to our boat, and amongst them were a great many village braves and soldiers—fierce looking blackguards—their tails being of immense thickness, twisted up with an unusually large quantity of red silk and worn coronet-fashion round the head, the red silk hanging down forming a sort of fringe all round. Landed and walked to top of a small hill overlooking the town followed by a great crowd, from which we had a fine view of the town and surrounding country, found the ruins of a Pagoda on top which had been burnt down by the rebels.

26th.—Got our traps put on board our new boats which are 30 feet long and 7 broad, the crew consisting of 8 men and women—divided into two compartments, front for crew and aft for passengers, &c. Started at 11 A.M.; went on for 200 yards and then anchored for an hour. Went on again for half a mile and then anchored for 2 hours, our men having to go back to Lock-cheong to buy rice, fish, and vegetables. Finally we started of 4 P.M.; our boat people asking some money to chin-chin Joss for a good wind, which we indignantly refused. River very shallow, but runs with a rapid current over a stony bottom through a lofty range of hills about 2,000 feet high covered with timber, a great many large rafts of which we noticed floating down the river. We were generally tracked along by six of the crew, leaving on board an old lady who acted as steersman and a younger woman who occasionally assisted when we came to a difficult place. When the river become very shallow both tucked up their loose trowsers as far as possible, jumped into the water and pushed us along by a bamboo placed at right angles to the boat. The helm is merely a long plank about 1 foot broad, with a slight curve at the end, and seems to have great power over the boat. Anchored at 6 P.M. on account of rain.

(To be continued.)

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

May. ARRIVED.
28—St. Vincent, (Br. sh.), ——, Singapore.
29—Vesta, (Ham. bg.), Heinsen, Amoy.
31—Carthage, (Br. str.), Bolton, Hongkong.
June.
1—Typhoon, (Pr. bg.), Menicke, Tai-wan.
1—Granada, (Am. sch.), Taylor, Shanghai.
1—Elizabeth, (Br. sch.), Ferrer, do.
1—Osnabruck, (Hr. bk.), Wolf, Hongkong.
3—Roseneath, (Br. bg.), Tribbey, Shanghai.
3—Alma, (Br. bg.), Smith, Singapore.
3—Encounter, (H.M. str.), Dew, Shanghai.
9—Walter, (Siam. bk.), Eames, Hongkong.

May. DEPARTED.
29—Rajah, (Br. str.), Laen, Shanghai.
June.
1—Pet, (Br. bg.), McArthur, Chin-chew.
3—Carthage, (Br. str.), Bolton, Shanghai.
6—Sarah H. Snow, (Am. bk.), Higgins, do.
6—Helene, (Dan. sch.), Boysen, do.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Paoushun (Chinese str.), Dannevirke (Dan. bg.), Snipe (Br. bg.), Gazelle (Br. sch.).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

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London Mission House,
tf Hongkong, 1st April, 1861.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a SEMI-WEEKLY publication, to be called "*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser,*" which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

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tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat.............at	8 Tls. cts.	₩ lb.	
Beefsteak & Roast Beef ,,	9	,,	,,
Mutton Chop and Leg ,,	13	,,	,,
Do. Fore part .... ,,	11	,,	,,
Sheep's Head .... ,,	15	,,	each
Do. Liver .... ,,	15	,,	,,
Ox Tail .... ,,	10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue .... ,,	30	,,	,,
Corned Tongue ...... ,,	50	,,	,,

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef ....at	8 Tls. cts.	₩ lb.
Mutton................ ,,	14	,, ,,
Vegetables .... ,,	3	,, ,,
Fowls and Ducks .... ,,	4 Tls.	₩ doz.
Eggs .... ,,	10 Tls. cts.	,,
Milk .... ,,	19	,, ₩ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
,, PAUL.
,, CHIN-AIK.
,, WA-HEE.
,, JIM-ACHAY.
,, CHUAN-SING.
,, GEE-LOONG.
,, GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

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Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 7	Pacific	B. bark	415	Renny	Newport	Dec 13	Coals	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 7	Spray	B. schr	255	Smith	Nagasaki	May 29	Sundries	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 8	Emma	B. schr	110	Wilson	Ningpo		Paper, &c.	Master
.. 8	Chrysolite	B. ship	471	Roy	Hongkong	.. 31	General	Johnson and Co
.. 8	Flamer (93) [H M	g.-boat		Bingham	Ningpo			
.. 9	Burman	B. bark	319	Robertsen	Hongkong		do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 9	Amazone	Han. bk	278	Fock	do		Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Martha & Emily	B. brig	194	Carter	Tientsin	.. 29	do	Gilman and Co
.. 9	Philippe de la Noy	A. bark	383	Terry	Hongkong	.. 29		Russell and Co
.. 9	Clipper	Ha. sch	189	Hanzen	do		do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 9	George Washington	B. ship	414	Dempster	Swatow	.. 29	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Maryland	A. bark	194	Friend	Tientsin	.. 12	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 10	Sarah H. Snow	A. bark	425	Higgins	Ningpo		Teas	Russell and Co
.. 10	Juliane	Bre. bk	331	Rosemeyer	Swatow	.. 29	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Ida D. Rogers	A. schr	216	Morehouse	Amoy		Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 10	A Russ. Gun-boat							
.. 11	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Tientsin	.. 31	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Manila	B. str.	400	Gillson	Hongkong	June 6	Op., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 12	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	do *	.. 8	do	E. Warden, Agt. P.&O. Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
June 7	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Hill	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 7	Imperial	B. ship	1388	Wescott	do	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 7	Templeman	A. bark	344	Spencer	do	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 7	Européen [H I M	str.					
.. 7	Independence	B. brig	147	Duncans	Fuchau	do	Master
.. —	Heather Belle	B. lug.	86	Wegener	Hankow	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 8	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Hkong&Fchau	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 8	Ballarat	B. ship	713	Jones	Tientsin		Fletcher and Co ....
.. 8	Antonia Terry	Per. sh.	249	Luces	Saigon		H I M Government
.. 8	Governor General	B. str.	502	Barcham	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 8	Rajah	B. str.	390	Laen	do	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 8	Nuevo Lepanto	Sp. bg	203	Ansoleaga	Amoy	do	F. Loureiro
.. 9	Crystal	A. schr	83	Draper	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 9	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Lecaan	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 10	Amalia	Bre. bg	198	Oldejahns	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Chusan	B. str.	529	Heasely	Tientsin	Op., &c.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 10	Calvados [H I M	str.		Riche	Hongkong		
.. 11	Fire Dart	B. str.	678	Johnson	Hankow, &c.	Op., &c.	Augustine, Heard and Co
.. 11	Glenclune	B. ship	470	Turnbull	London	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 11	Marie Elizabeth	Du. bk	313	Vandervalk	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Watson and Co
.. 11	J. C. Humphreys	A. ship	532	Burmeister	Swatow	Peas, &c.	Russell and Co
.. 12	Fei-loong	Fr. str.		Baker			
.. 12	Stirling	B. bark	309	Bird	Ningpo	Ballast	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 12	Notos	Ha. bk	406	Febsen	Swatow	Sundries	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 12	Kent	B. bark	369	Chapman	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 13	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Corbett	Amoy	Sundries	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 13	Nabob	B. ship	810	Jones	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 13	Hartford	U S str.		C. Lowndes	Hongkong		
.. 13	Saginaw	U S str.	456	J. F. Schenck	Swatow		

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040			1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str,	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,050	399	19	2,468			
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26		7	33			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatrix, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,801	40		2,811			
.. 8	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Fama Filipina	800	Amoy & Manila	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82		
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,384	335	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	910	383	170	1,463	8		
Mar 3	Bacchante,	717	London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6		270
.. 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132			
.. 24	Ganges, str.,	742	do	602	108	216	926	2		
.. 25	Glencoe,	746	London	803		20	823	31	27	58
Apr 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	643	142	127	912	5		
.. 13	Rodrigo,	187	Manila v. Amoy	4						
.. 22	S. José,	200	do	17						
.. 24	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,670	161	133	1,964		5	
.. 27	Egmont,	668	London	846		52	898		6	
May 4	Madras, str.,	606	Hongkong	560		79	639			
.. 12	Ganges, str.,	742	do	11			11			
.. 14	Ziba,	497	London	947		59	1,006		3	
.. 19	Emeu, str.,	1600	Hongkong	631	225	377	1,233			
.. 26	Sir Ralph Abercromby,	740	London				561			
June 4	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong				674			
.. 8	Carthage, str.,	590	H'kong & F'chau							
.. 11	Glenclune,	470	London							

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aallotar	May 24	Rus. sh	760	Bockleman	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Albie	May 24	Ha. bk	280	Neimeyer	Augustine Heard and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Allison	May 27	B. ship	697	Bennett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Amazone	June 9	Han. bk	278	Fock	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	22d inst
Auguste & Meline	May 27	Bre. bk	304	Von Harten	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	May 27	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Overweg and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Burman	June 9	B. bark	319	Robertsen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Cadiz	June 12	B. str.	481	Browne	E. Warden, Agent P. and O Co	Hongkong	19th inst*
Carrington	May 31	A. ship	587	Mathen	Olyphant and Co		
Challenger	June 3	B. ship	698	Macey	Lindsay and Co		
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Chicora	May 27	B. ship	453	Bristow	Order		
Chrysolite	June 8	B. ship	471	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Clipper	June 9	Ha. sch	189	Hanzen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	17th inst
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	Order		
Delhi	May 24	B. bark	359	Thwaites	Turner and Co		
Earl of Chester	May 27	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Ellen Masters	May 27	B. ship	498	Pearse	Master		
Eloise	June 3	A. ship	851	Miller	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Emma	June 8	B. schr	110	Wilson	Master	Ningpo	cld 13 inst
Empress of India	May 26	B. ship	585	Armstrong	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	21st inst
Faust	June 11	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Firefly	May 27	A. bark	401	Martin	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Frederick	June 5	Da. bk	250	Godt	Wm. Hargreaves		
General Churruca	May 7	Sp. bk	429	Villetta	Siemssen and Co	Manilae.Amoy	cld 12 inst
George Washington	June 9	B. ship	414	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Greifswald	May 20	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	A. R. Tilby	Fuchau	Early
Heloise	June 5	Fr. bk	367	Dogerie	H I M Government		
Henry Ellis	May 27	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Kanagawa	17th inst
Ida D. Rogers	June 10	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	Imdt.
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Juliane	June 10	Bre. bk	331	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co		
Kate Hastings	May 28	A. bark	445	Kingsman	Lindsay and Co	Tientsin	cld 13 inst
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Leonidas	June 1	B. ship	697	Andrew	Lindsay and Co		
Louisa	May 13	A. lug.	65	Pearson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hankow	cld 11 inst
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Madras	May 24	Bre. bk	339	Samman	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	cld 11 inst
Manila	June 11	B. str.	400	Gillson	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hankow	13th inst
Martha & Emily	June 9	B. brig	194	Carter	Gilman and Co	Tientsin	Early
May Queen	May 23	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Howard and Co	Hankow	cld 14 inst
Maryland	June 10	A. bark	194	Friend	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	19th inst
Naval Brigade	May 27	B. ship	541	MacEwen	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Kanagawa	5th prox
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
New York		A. lug.	81	Wade	Olyphant and Co	Chinkiang	cld 1 inst
Niemen	Apr 9	Fr. str.	388	Croix	Vaucher, Frères		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		Order		
Ophelia	June 1	Ha. bk	320	Tonges	Wm. Pustau and Co		
P. C. Kinch	May 20	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	cld 14 inst
Pacific	June 7	B. bark	415	Renny	Wm. Hargreaves		
Philippe de la Noy	June 9	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co		
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	887	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Rival	May 31	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co	Tientsin	Early
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	476		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sarah H. Snow	June 10	A. bark	425	Higgins	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt.
Sharpshooter	May 14	B. ship	481	McClelland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Imdt.
Spray	June 7	B. schr	255	Smith	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	Early
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	40	Junié			
Therese Auguste	June 3	Da. bg	148	Russ	Siemssen and Co		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.
Wilhelmine	May 29	Da. bk	280	Stallknecht	Bourjau Hubener and Co	Swatow	Early

[64 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Swain	..
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Hesper	H M steamer	2	..	54	Harris	120
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	J G Goodenough	200
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet}	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
A Russian Gun-boat		..	..	..		..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Gauntlet, 7th Feb.; Wellington, 12th do.; Wynaud, 26th March; Assyrian, 23d do.; Earl of Windsor, 27th do; Ocean Mail, 27th do.; Wagoola, 2d April; Solent, 22d do.; and Julia, 26th do.
Liverpool—America, 3d July; Clara Novello, 22d Dec.; Leichardt, 12th Feb.; Romeo, 17th do.; Mallard, 4th March; Pegasus, 25th do.; and Little Edith, 30th do.
Cardiff—Cornelius, 5th Sept.; Granger, 7th Nov.; Clemens, 15th March; and Mary Lee, 22d April.
Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.; Raleigh, 8th March; and Carausius, 12th do.
Gibraltar—Energy, 14th. Aug. *Scilly*—Wellington, 27th March.
Sunderland—Veritas, 16th March. *Torbay*—Queen of the Ocean, 24th March.
Shields—Drusus, 17th March. *Bristol*—Joseph Peabody, 6th April.
Dover—Kremlin, 13th April.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	75:95	65	
Jan 2	Star King,	425	New York,	70:33		
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,	26:22	45	360
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York,	4:50		
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York,	29:01	16	
Apr 3	Potosi,	468	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Mary & Louisa,	497	New York,		90	
May 25	Dora	854	New York,	19 bales	32	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359		301,580	357,199
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	401,661	20,415	2,393		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,431	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,105		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatrix,* str.,	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,976	2,911		2,479	5,068	48,519		96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704					214,704									214,704
... 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	266,673	9,047		49,033		324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cumbalu,*	499	London,	310,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
... 31	*Tung Yu,*	1136	London,	613,475	74,544		170,733		858,752	55,068	12,035		5,809	9,608	47,496		130,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton,*	406	Liverpool,	369,696	2,320		2,604		374,620	17,845	20,672		619	5,195	63,277		107,608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	474,689		11,665	5,512	12,923	504,789	3,266	11,199				37,316		51,781	556,570
... 25	*Glencoe,*	746	London,	273,523	79,625	16,375	7,841	16,160	393,524	160,499	46,167		42,569	12,448	103,745		365,428	758,952
Apr. 27	*Egmont,*	678	London,	81,259			69,133	27,319	177,711	205,562	22,338		21,359	19,780	91,208		360,242	537,953
May 14	*Ziba,*	497	London,	6,535			77,947	50,473	134,955	149,783	66,500		6,961	11,210	141,020		375,474	510,429
... 25	*Sir Ralph Abercromby,*	740	London,															
June 11	*Glenclune,*	470	London,						81,809								672,818	754,627

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1174	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71,968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,823	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York *vid* Fuchau,			170,855			170,855		1,743	521	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624		503,688	527,275
Jan. 2	*Star King,*	428	New York,						39,768	264,367	28,533		46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,060
Feb. 11	*Sportsman,*	626	New York,						111,724	306,801	23,193	2,643	62,393	33,417	54,499		482,946	594,674
... 26	*Onward,*	874	New York,					150,014	150,014	148,173	21,221		17,855	25,639	25,245	292,477	530,610	680,626
Mar. 11	*Lord Clarendon,*	273	New York,	21,168	18,835	8,000			48,003	45,760	3,065		18,513	5,721	4,744		77,793	125,793
... 18	*Eliza & Ella,*	799	New York,	42,435	12,568			345	55,348	415,803	51,540	1,846	33,287	74,140	133,906	129,303	839,825	895,173
Apr. 3	*Potosi,*	468	New York,	12,228	19,188	8,000			39,416	63,574	8,296		17,064	7,164	17,679		113,777	153,193
... 18	*Mary & Louisa,*	497	New York,	63,200				30,033	93,233	211,929	29,200	1,519	47,357	32,131	55,840		377,985	471,218
May 25	*Dora,*	854	New York,						46,168								892,456	938,624

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

North-China Herald, No. 568, June 15, 1861.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

FANG-CHOO-HO, CHAOU-SOO-SAN, and WANG-YIH-YUEN
versus
ALEXANDER CUSHNY.

Defendant's protest against the issue of the Summons and hearing of the plaint, handed into Court before the Plaintiffs' Statement (see North-China Herald, May 25th)

SHANGHAI, 29th *April*, 1861.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—Referring to the Summons in which FANG-CHOO-HO, CHAOU-SOO-SAN, and WANG-YIH-YUEN are Plaintiffs, and CUSHNY Defendent, I have to state that the existence in the Register of the British Consulate of Title-deed 271 sufficiently meets the complaint that "*I unlawfully hold Lot No.* 278," the land referred to and that therefore the issue of the said summons is unnecessary and in excess of the powers of the Consular Court, inasmuch as the Land Regulations distinctly rest the responsibility for the rights of Chinese sellers of land on the Intendant, and for the observance of the proper forms on the Consular Authorities; and the Intendant's seal and subsequent delivery of the English Title-deed to the purchaser, are warrants that the land has been fairly purchased *from and after delivery of the deed*, from which the ownership is complete and subject to no appeal on any ground.

Were any proof wanting of this, the fact of there being no provision for a title becoming complete by lapse of time or certain form of publication, sufficiently shows that the Land Regulations regard it as unimpeachable from its issue.

It is in the conviction universally entertained that Title-deeds give complete possession beyond appeal from their issue, that many hundreds of thousands of pounds have been invested in real property in Shanghai by those on the spot, and by lenders on mortgage at a distance; and if a precedent is established that the Consular Court have a right, at the option of the Consul, to entertain complaints from Chinese, and issue summonses to holders of ground to appear and defend their rights of which the said Court is to judge, the whole nature of real property is completely changed and its value as such most materially altered.

Considering that my acquiescing in the summons issued to me and submitting the case to the jurisdiction of the Court, would be establishing a precedent which would affect most disadvantageously every owner of ground or mortgagee on ground in Shanghai by Title-deeds whether ten days or twenty years old, and whether past or future—I now protest against the issue of the summons and claim to have it withdrawn without proceeding to examination of the merits of the case.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
ALEX. CUSHNY.

P.S.—I add, that if the merits of the case can be gone into, in any form which will obviate the summons, examination, and decision, being dangerous precedents affecting such important interests, I shall be very glad to have the complaint satisfied. A. C.

Statement by Defendant handed in previous to his Defence, (see North-China Herald, June 1st.)

In December, 1860, the land now Lot 278 was pointed out to me as being to be purchased, by Chang-tsui-tang, who took me to see it and who mentioned that Messrs. Wilson, Howard and Wardell, and Mr. Muirhead had made inquiries about it. I found afterwards that Dr. Burton had also made inquiries. But no negotiations were in progress.

I applied 27th December by letter for liberty to purchase under Consular authority and intervention, and hearing next day from Chang-tsiu-tung or Woo-lien-tang, both of whom were in communication with me on the subject, that the owners might probably prefer selling at the same time some more land which they held adjacent, I gave in a second application 29th December to include that remainder.

Vice-Consul Meadows—I presume, after enquiry according to the Land Regulations—assured me that there was no obstacle to my commencing negotiations and effecting the purchase.

I then intimated the fact of my application being made to Messrs. Wilson, Howard and Wardell, Dr. Burton, and to the gentleman in whose behalf Mr. Muirhead's inquiries had been made, and all four admitted my right and agreed to make no further inquiries.

Hearing that Chang-tsiu-tung, through whom I intended to negotiate, was in jail, I applied to Vice-Consul Meadows, who told me that Chang-tsiu-tung was in jail for mal-practices connected with the office of Tepaou which he had for some time ceased to hold; but that even if his services had been available he was not the proper person to effect the arrangement.

Vice-Consul Meadows then promised to send me the proper Tepaou of the quarter to "put the matter through" for me; and next day I received a note from him stating that he sent to me Woo-lien-tang, who was the proper Tepaou, to carry out this purchase.

Woo-lien-tang accordingly received several offers from me during January and February, and brought back various replies:

But finding Woo-lien-tang moving very slowly in the affair, I asked Mr. Jenkins to interest himself in it and endeavour to arrange with the sellers. Until a few days ago I understood that Mr. Jenkins was in communication direct with the owners, but inquiries I have made to a friend of his lead me to suppose now that he communicated with them only through Woo-lien-tang.

Previous to the end of February the owners of the land had brought their terms to Mex. $375 per maou, of which Mex $300 per maou was understood to be for the land and Mex. $75 per maou to be the cost of removing about 600 coffins *a* Mex.$3 per coffin—Mex. $1,800—divided over 24 maou; and I had for some time been offering Taels 250 per maou for the land, the sellers to remove the graves.

The difference between us being thus trifling, on the 28th February I sent both to Mr. Jenkins and to Woo-lien-tang requesting a final reply from the owners; and on the 6th March Woo-lien-tang brought me an agreement to sell, signed by Fong-teen-ho, Lo-yung-shing, Choo-fong-choo, Chang-vai-sin, and another, fixing the extent Maou 24 2 and the price at Mex. $365 per maou, including the removal of the graves by the sellers.

I measured the ground roughly, agreed to the price—half to be paid on receipt of the English Title-deed, half to be paid on the removal of the graves—and gave Woo-lien-tang an order for Mex. $100 in favour of the sellers as bargain money. I pointed out a trifling error in the agreement which Woo-lien-tang said he would have corrected.

About a week later Woo-lien-tang brought me the Deed of Sale, now filed in the Consulate books, and requested me to take it to the Consulate for the purpose of getting the English Deeds. I did so and delivered it to Mr. Alabaster, who said that nothing more was necessary on my part, and that he would apply for the final Title-deeds. I observed that the second deed was signed by only one name instead of five, but as Woo-lien-tang had all along spoken of the arrangement as with one man, the manager for this year, I did not consider this remarkable, nor should I have objected under any circumstances, considering it to be the Taoutae's business to look to the deed being in proper form.

On the 19th or 20th March, Woo-lien-tang requested me to go to the Consulate, and get the English deed which was ready. I enquired if Fong-teen-ho, the seller, would meet me there, and was told that he was obliged to be away on business; but that I could get the deed and give Woo-lien-tang an order in favour of Fong-teen-ho for the first half of the price, which he could cash as soon as he returned. I agreed to do so conditionally that Fong-teen-ho should come as early as possible to superintend the correct placing of my boundary stones, receiving the amount of my order immediately after.

I then went to the Consulate and received my Title-deed. I mentioned to Mr. Alabaster that the seller had sent to say that he could not be present, and that I had arranged for his coming to place the boundary stones immediately on his return; and at the same time, I stated that he had not yet been paid, to which no objection was made.

On my return from the Consulate I gave Woo-lien-tang an order for Mex. $4,400 in favour of Fong-teen-ho, receiving back the order for Mex. $100 paid as bargain money and including it in that now given.

About the beginning of April Woo-lien-tang came to place the boundary stones, but without Fong-teen-ho, who was stated not to have returned, but in whose room he brought to superintend the marking the boundaries Wang-tsung-hewen, the man in charge of the Joss-house belonging to the Guild in Temple Road, who, he said, knew all the boundaries better than any other.

I accepted this man as Fong-teen-ho's substitute, and having along with him and Woo-lien-tang seen the stones placed, I gave Woo-lien-tang another order in favour of Fong-teen-ho for Mex. $4,433, the balance of the purchase money payable as soon as the graves should be removed.

Being then in full possession of the ground, I cut a road through it in the line marked out by the Road Committee, and effected a mortgage on it giving the Title-deeds as *sole security*, and empowering the lender to recover his money, if not repaid as agreed, by the sale of land at the end of the term.

The first intimation of Mr. Maclean's having any negotiation about the land conveyed to me, was by the return of my order of 20th March for Mex. $4,400 being proffered to my shroff by Chang-tsui-tung, who, in pressing to have it taken back, said that the land was sold to Mr. Maclean.

I called at Mr. Maclean's office and made inquiries on the subject, on which I learned that Tls. 2,000 had been paid to So-hay-ling and others, professing to have the sole right of selling, and producing the original Title-deeds.

Believing then, as I now do, that according to the Land Regulations the Taoutai's seal is a sufficient *guarantee to the Consulate*, and the delivery of the Title-deeds by the Consulate, a sufficient guarantee to me, of the right of the seller as per Title-deed to sell, and knowing that *the Land Regulations say nothing either more or less about original Title-deeds being essential*—I felt quite at ease as to the completeness of my possession and afraid only that some difficulties might arise which would delay the removal of the graves and cause other inconveniences. I therefore went to the Consulate to make some inquiries, and found that Mr. Maclean's Chinese deed of sale had neither the Tepaou's nor the Taoutai's seal on it, and no better seal than that of Chang-tsui-tung, a dismissed Tepaou, clandestinely out of jail, in which he had been placed for corruption in his former office. I then came to the conclusion that Chang-tsui-tung disappointed at having lost an opportunity of making a profit in arranging the sale between me and the guild, as he at first intended, by his being in jail at the time, had persuaded the guild to throw over the act of their agent Fong-teen-ho and make a fresh sale to Mr. Maclean on terms which suited them better, as they sold to him only the unoccupied ground and were saved the trouble and expense of removing the graves. In this belief I was confirmed by Woo-lien-tang and by the Chinese in my employment, who stated that Chang-tsui-tang was exceedingly disgusted at the stupidity of Woo-lien-tang in settling the ground without making a handsome profit of it, and very anxious to have Woo-lien-tang's aid in overthrowing the sale.

The statement made by Woo-lien-tang in Court is, so far as I have an opportunity of knowing, strictly correct, whilst that of Chang-tsui-tang is in one particular distinctly contradicted by my present assertion that he was the first person to point out the land to me as open to be purchased some time in December.

Adding to this the discrepancies in the Plaintiffs' statements and their exceeding unwillingness to bring forward Fong-teen-ho and Wong-chay-ling, and not being able to see how Woo-lien-tang could turn to his own advantage in any way a sale in which the purchase money fully stated was paid in orders convertible into cash *only* by the manager of the Guild, who is personally known to my shroff. I do not believe in his having committed any fraud in the matter; but hold that on or about the 6th March, the Guild had agreed to sell through Fong-teen-ho, but some time later they had made up their minds to deny his existence or his agency to enable them to make a preferable arrangement. I may add that having heard a good deal of Soa-hay-ling's influence and his mode of using it, the evidence of Fong-teen-ho and Wong-chay-ling to the effect that they never heard of the affair and had no connexion with it, would not alter my opinion.

Counter-statement by Defendant as Respondent in Appeal. (For Appellants' Statement, see North-China Herald, June 1st.)

SHANGHAI, 1st *June*, 1861.

W. H. MEDHURST Esq.
H.B M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 27th ultimo, informing me, that in the case FANG-CHOO-HO, CHAOU-CHOO-SAN, WANG-YIH-YUEN } against me, as Defendant, the Plaintiffs have appealed against your decision and sent in a statement of grounds of appeal—I now beg to hand you for transmission to H.B.M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade the following counter-statement:—

The appeal is grounded on repetitions in various forms of the assertions:

1st.—That Fong-teen-ho, from whom I purchased the land in dispute and in whose favour the orders for the price are, was *not entitled* to sell the land.

2nd.—That I have not bought the land *from* or paid the price *to* the appellants, who *are proved* to be *exclusively entitled* to sell.

3rd.—That various forms of procedure enjoined by the Land Regulations have, if these (the plaintiffs') assertions are proved or admitted, been neglected.

4th.—That the sale is proved irregular, and that the conveyance may for that reason be cancelled.

I submit in reply:—

1st.—That the plaintiffs, now Appellants, *failed* in their attempt to disprove the *authority* of Fong-teen-ho, reputed yearly manager of the guild's affairs—as such, *to sell* the land. That on the contrary, the evidence brought plainly proves that he did sell to me, with the *consent and knowledge* of the Appellants, land belonging to the guild, of which he and they claim to be managers jointly—the act of one with the consent of the others being the act of the whole as a body.

2nd.—That the letter of the Toutai to Consul Meadows of the 11*th April* cannot be received as evidence, because it is distinctly contradicted by his *official declaration by his seal* on my Title-deed, dated 18*th March*, that Fong-teen-ho is entitled to sell the land. *Abstractly*, the one declaration would invalidate the other, if both were equally entitled to rank as evidence; *but* the first is a solemn official declaration under seal, the second appears by reference to its tenor to be a document given *merely to enable the Plaintiffs, to bring their case into Court*, without any examination by the Toutai into the truth of the Petitioners' statement, which the writer *assumes* either from friendship to the petitioners or from indifference, and a desire to transfer the trouble of inquiry from himself to H.B.M.'s Consul.

3rd.—That it is unnecessary to discuss the question whether the full detail of duplicates, triplicates, and official reports, laid down in the Land Regulations many years ago, but of which parts found in practice to be useless encumbrances have been dispensed with, was closely followed in my procedure in purchasing. It has been proved that I placed myself unreservedly in the hands of the Consulate Executive and did whatever they required, as the present procedure in purchasing land under the Regulations. The appellants have failed to prove any material informality.

4th.—That the sale has not been proved either irregular or fictitious; that the Plaintiffs, now Appellants, utterly *failed* in proving any fraud or misrepresentation; that the purchase money has been paid to Fong-teen-ho for the guild (the fact of his not having hitherto presented my orders for payment being immaterial); that, if the Land Regulations would allow my Title-deed to be cancelled—which I maintain they do not *under any circumstances*—nothing to require or justify such cancelment has been proved by the Appellants. That the Land Regulations being specially made *for Shanghai*, *overrule* English Law and Equity in those points which they distinctly provide for, such as that "the interest in a lot shall *always* be held in Law and Equity to reside in that person in whose name the Title of Record appears" (See Reg. No. VIII.); *but* that if the Appellants were entitled to stand on the practice of English Courts, *this* is not a question of a *contract* which could be voided by a fraud, but of a *conveyance* which the existence of a fraud, if proved, would not affect, unless my knowledge of the fraud were proved; and the Appellants have never even asserted such knowledge or claimed to have given me any notice of a fraud or fictitious sale previous to the summons sent me 26*th April*—*weeks* after I had received my Title-deeds dated 18*th March*, and had paid the purchase money. *That*, as to the sale not being completed, because the purchase money is not paid—the appellants are well aware—

I.—That 99 per cent of payments in Shanghai are made in orders, if of considerable amount.

II.—That such orders if unconditional, are considered cash—if conditional, cash on the *fulfilment* of the condition.

III.—That my orders are not cashed simply because Fong-teen-ho is prevented from producing them.

IV.—That if I refused to pay them, the holder could enforce their conversion into Sycee in the Consular Court.

V.—That I am ready at any time to cash these orders, in the presence of the Consul to Fong-teen-ho, as manager for the guild, or, if the guild have since the sale to me withdrawn his authority, to his authenticated successor.

VI.—That to draw any distinction between payment in orders and in Sycee is mere *quibbling*; and that the assertion that the purchase money had not been paid and that the sale is therefore incomplete, is *false*.

As the grounds of appeal amount in effect to an assertion that the Plaintiffs proved their case, I proceed to point out *a few* of the *perjuries* in their statements and in the evidence supporting them.

Second Plaintiff stated that Fong-teen-ho, the seller to me, left Shanghai four years ago and never was a manager. Being a shopkeeper he could not have been an official.

First Plaintiff stated that Fong-teen-ho left Shanghai about one year ago. He himself is a shopkeeper, and yet an official with the power of a manager.

Third Plaintiff stated that Fong-teen-ho was dead, but was a manager up to the date of his death.

Second Plaintiff produces his warrant as manager.

First Plaintiff never heard of this warrant and knows nothing about it.

Second Plaintiff says Mr. Maclean paid Tls. 4,500 at the end of March. (Mr. Maclean's letter of 3rd April states Tls. 2,000.)

All three Plaintiffs persist in denying that there is any man of the name of Fong-teen-ho in Shanghai.

Being accused by me of keeping back Fong-teen-ho, by *intimidation*, on his not appearing on the 2nd day of trial, they endeavour to produce him on the 4th day as Chwan-teen-ho, a partner in the same shop, but are eventually compelled to admit that he is Fong-teen-ho.

All three Plaintiffs deny having heard of any negotiations with me, until after the sale to Mr. Maclean; but are proved by the evidence of the Tepaou, and by the unwilling evidence of the gatekeeper of the guild, and of Fong-teen-ho, to have been present at and consenting to the negotiations for that deed of sale of which they now deny the authenticity.

The Plaintiffs' witness Chang-tsiu-tung denies that he had any "idea of any other person (than Mr. Maclean) carrying on any other transaction about the land;" but, being examined, *admits* conversation with the Tepaou on the subject of my negotiations.

A reference to my statement on oath will show that he was the first man to show me the land as for sale in December, and that he was in communication with me about it until he was put in jail sometime after.

The evidence of the keeper of the Guild Buildings and of Fong-teen-ho may be viewed as being *for* the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as they were evidently influenced by their fears of the displeasure of these men to say whatever was dictated to them.

So far as the witnesses were allowed to make a statement, it was evident to the Court that they did so with a view to one or two points on which they had been cautioned—such, as never having seen any deed, my negotiations being of later date than Mr. Maclean's, and (as regards Fong-teen-ho) never having signed any thing connected with the sale. But, being examined beyond the limits of their prepared *statement*, they contradicted THAT and the statements of the Plaintiffs in many particulars, and with this *difference*, that while the manner of delivering their prepared *evidence* showed it to be entirely false, most of what they unwillingly or unguardedly admitted under examination had the appearance of being true, except on the one or two points so impressed upon their minds as not to be lost sight of under any amount of questioning.

Wong-tsung-hewen, keeper of the Guild Buildings, being stated by me to be likely to know something of the affair, was summoned for the second day of meeting of the Court, but did not appear. The Plaintiffs being accused by me of influencing him to stay away, said "that he was but a coolie," but that if summoned again for the third day his presence could doubtless be secured.

Fong-teen-ho, the seller to me, was summoned for the second day at my request. The Plaintiffs who had on first hearing his name affected a look of surprise as if it was entirely new to them, and who had ignored the presence in Shanghai of any such man, finding that on the evening of the first day of trial I had sent a man to his shop who had seen and spoken to him, and on my stating in consequence of his non-appearance on the second day and of information I had received, that *he was kept back by intimidation*—stated that although there was no Fong-teen-ho, there *did exist* "a man, *Chuen-teen-ho*, who was a partner in the firm with which Fong-teen-ho had been connected some years before, and who, if summoned, would appear.

On the 3rd day of the trial, however, neither Fong-teen-ho nor Wong-tsung-hewen appeared, and their presence eventually was secured only by the Consul stating that the Court would be adjourned until they were produced.

On the 4th day of the trial these witnesses appeared, and Wong-tsung-hewen stated that the Tepaou came to a settlement for the land on my account in the presence of and with the consent of 4 hongmen, of whom Fong-teeng-ho, was one. States—"*Chaou*"(Chaou-soo-san, second Plaintiff, *claiming to be permanent Manager*) *came forward and offered to receive the money and name the shares.* States—"There are two partners in the Teen-ho-hong, one is Fong and the other Chuen." States—"Fong" (Fong-teen-ho) "is now outside the Court Room doors; Chuen has been absent from Shanghai since 7th month of last year."

Fong-teen-ho at last appears, but not in his own name. He has adopted that *conferred* on him by the Plaintiffs, and comes into Court as Chuen-she-sau (whose hong name would be Chuen-teen-ho) states, that "*his name is not Fong*;" but the last witness being called in and identifying him he unwillingly *admits* that *he is Fong* (of the Teen-ho shop) or *Fong-teen-ho*. He immediately invents, to screen the Plaintiffs' perjuries, a second Fong who "has gone away" says he cannot write"—"he has no authority to sell the land" he never negotiated "about the sale"—"he never saw any deed,"—"Mr. Cushny's negotiations were of later date than "Mr. Maclean's—the deed in Court is a false one, Woo-lien-tang wrote it."

Presently he gets somewhat confused, and admits "that the hong-men met at his house and the Tepaou did produce a draft—that the Tepaou did tell him that he had settled the land, and he replied he could not agree to the sale because he was alone." Examined—"Admits that he is the yearly secretary for the year." Persists that "he cannot write" (two declarations somewhat contradictory).

The second Plaintiff, Chaou-soo-san (the permanent manager who holds the warrant) *now* admits that this is Fang-teen-ho, but avails himself of the fiction by the *last* witness of a duplicate of the same name to represent the man who is dead, and gone away by the three statements of the Plaintiffs. He does not attempt to explain, however, why the plaintiffs endeavoured to pass off the witness Fong-teen-ho as Chuen-teen-ho.

I draw the conclusion that the anxiety to keep the two witnesses, who were evidently most cognizant of the whole affair, out of Court, shews that the plaintiffs were aware that these witnesses could, if they chose, state truths fatal to the plaint.

Had they been able to depend on Fong-teen-ho's evidence being confined to denying his authority and signature, they would doubtless have been most anxious to produce him; but they were aware that he had actually concluded the negotiation with their consent, and could upset their whole case at once. They were afraid that he would either willingly or unguardedly make dangerous statements, and they therefore elected to swear that he was dead and gone away, and being eventually obliged to produce him so intimidated him that he could not conceal his fear or prevent his statement having that evidence (in its delivery) of being dictated to him, which rendered it quite valueless to their case.

The accusations that the Tepaou had written the deed of sale being disproved by comparison with his handwriting, I read and handed in my statement of the facts of the case, as known to me, prepared on the third day of trial, previous to the appearance in Court of Fong-teen-ho and the keeper of the Guild's Buildings.

Referring to this statement as more accurately expressed and more complete than that given by me on the first day of trial to the evidence of the Tepaou and to the statements by Mr. Alabaster and the Chinese teacher belonging to the Consulate, shewing the procedure in use in purchasing land, I submit as a most legitimate conclusion from the whole premises that—the Plaintiffs' case was a conspiracy, in which the Tepaou, out of office and in jail for corrupt practices (Chang-tsiu-tung), is prime mover, the plaintiffs accomplices, Mr. Maclean the unconscious instrument; myself, the intended victim.

To collect the details into sequence is very easy, and it will be for H.M.'s Chief Superintendent to judge if my inferences are overstrained.

Chang-tsiu-tung, disappointed (by the present Tepaou concluding a purchase for me) of his profit as go-between about this land, hoping to make something out of it still, advised the Guild to cancel the sale to me and re-sell to Mr. Maclean, with whom he had probably been negotiating at the date of his imprisonment, concurrently with his pretending to be acting for me only. He found willing assistants in the Plaintiffs, who, having just sold to me for Mex. $8,833 the land which they valued at about half that sum (see Tepaou's evidence) were, after the manner of their race, grieving at having made only 100 per cent over their valuation.

The plotters probably fancied that their design would be more easily carried out than it has proved, that a little hard swearing before a friendly "Court of Mandarins" (see Mr. Maclean's letter to Consul Meadows) would be all that would be required of them; and that at the worst they could stop short and fall back on the sale to me whenever they chose. They appear to have considered it important to have the sale to Mr. Maclean as far advanced as possible before I could receive notice of it, and for that reason carefully concealed their movements from the Tepaou.

Had they (as asserted) discovered any fraud, their natural course would have been to warn me of it, to direct me to apply to them only as sellers, and to get up a competition between me and Mr Maclean as buyers.

They knew, however, that the sale to me was complete, they had nothing more to hope for from me; and if I had heard of their proceedings my first step would have been to communicate with Mr Maclean, before they could involve him far enough to secure his support in repudiating the sale to me.

They arranged with Mr Maclean for a price which (presuming him to have bought the 24 maou and paid, what I agreed for, for the graves) I estimate at 780 Taels better than that paid by me, and secured a portion of the money, hoping that Mr Maclean and myself would fight out the affair with no further trouble to them.

When the double sale became exposed, the fictions about coercion and fraud were brought to bear on Mr Maclean, with such effect that he agreed to aid in an attempt to deprive me of the land which I had fairly purchased, under the idea that he was "protecting respectable Chinese from coercion" (see letter of 3rd April to Consul Meadows).

I do not see how a petty officer like a Tepaou can be supposed to coerce a guild sufficiently influential to get such an exertion of friendship from the Toutai as his letter, requesting that his seal may be cancelled.

That Tepaous do abuse their powers is certain. Plaintiffs' chief agent in this affair is just out of jail for doing so, but he was not an oppressor of influential guilds, but of owners of small plots of land and mud huts.

Nor, supposing that a fraud had been perpetrated, do I see how justice could be done by Mr. Maclean's stepping in and appropriating land sold to me (innocent of that fraud as much as his Chinese protégées), without giving *me* the option of doing justice to them (without the loss of my land) by paying them, in addition to my price, the difference between it and Mr Maclean's.

It appears to me that without the *prestige* of Mr Maclean's support to give the probability that something resembling evidence would eventually appear, their case would scarcely have been heard to an end; and I have reason to believe that the plaintiffs instead of proceeding and appealing would have been glad to abandon their case at any time between the date at which the production of Fang-teen-ho and Wang-tsung-hewen was shewn to be inevitable and the present date, if Mr. Maclean would have allowed them to do so by receiving back the 2,000 taels paid by him.

Having this belief, however unwilling I may be to make remarks on Mr Maclean's proceedings, I cannot, without referring to them as I have done, give what I consider a true statement of the case, viz.: That any idea of fraud or coercion which may at first have attached to the Tepaou's negotiations on my behalf, was speedily and entirely removed, and that the case has almost since its commencement been shewn to be one which if true could not affect my possession as a holder of the land—innocent of the fraud—but which by the *facts* elicited, and the failure of proof by the plaintiffs is shewn to be an *attempt* to re-sell to Mr. Maclean land already conveyed to me, *founded* on a Chinese intrigue got up to gain a few hundred taels difference in price by an *unbounded expenditure of perjuries.*

Such being the expression most characteristic of the evidence on which the appellants found their appeal, it is easy to account for their desire to limit the question to the validity of my Title-deed, so that a decision against its validity might facilitate their completing a sale to Mr. Maclean in the face of any right I might set up as prior applicant and purchaser to have the conveyance made valid.

But I beg to submit that the *whole* case be laid before H.B.M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade, for whom it is competent to confirm or reverse the decision given or to give any decision that may seem best to him—*on* the question whether, having brought their case in the form of an accusation of fraud, the plaintiffs have any right of appeal—*on* the validity of my protest against the case being tried, and of all or any part of my defence—*on* the validity of the Title-deed—*on* my rights irrespective of that validity—and, in short, on the general merits of the case in *which* my *moral right* is so evident that although preferring a decision which confirms *that* right as well as my possession of the land, I need not hesitate to maintain *that* possession on any decision which may be given, even if on purely legal and technical grounds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER CUSHNY.

[*In the Minutes of Proceedings published in the "North-China Herald," June 1st, the Judgment should have been inserted after the defence, not before where it appears.*]—ED.

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